MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible:	yes _	
	no	

Property Name: 8374 Woodville Road	Inventory Number: F-8-160
Address: 8374 Woodville Road	Historic district: yes X no
City: Mount Airy Zip Code: 21771	County: Frederick
USGS Quadrangle(s): Libertytown	
Property Owner: Roxanne Harris T	ax Account ID Number: 387607
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 126 \ \15 Tax Map Number	r:61
Project: I 270/US 15: South of Shady Grove Road Agency:	FHWA/SHA
Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries, Inc.	
Preparer's Name: Patti Kuhn	Date Prepared: 10/12/2006
Documentation is presented in: Project review and compliance files	
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended	X Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B	CDEFG
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource	to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property:	
Inventory Number:	Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name:	Date:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)	
The single dwelling at 8374 Woodville Road faces east on the corner of Woodville Mount Airy, Maryland. The house is sited on a steeply sloping lot that rises to the woodville and Emerson Barrithe property include a garage, machine shed, barn, and metal shed. The garage is lo Road. The machine shed and barn are sited northwest of the house on the south side on the north side of Emerson Barrier Road, north of the house. An above-ground swhouse.	west. The North Fork of Linganore Creek runs ier Roads. Secondary resources associated with cated south of the house along Woodville e of Emerson Barrier Road. The metal shed is
The historic boundary consists of Parcel 126 on Tax Map 61, Frederick County, Ma	aryland.
House	
Two and a half stories high and five bays wide, the house sits on an uncoursed stone that has been clad in vinyl siding and its side-gabled roof is covered in standing-sear	
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended	
Criteria:ABCD Considerations:A	BCDEFG
MHT Comments:	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Reviewer, National Register Program	4/11/07 Date 4/12/07 Date

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cornice on the main elevation (east) has been removed. The house has a large centered interior stretcher-bond brick chimney. The main elevation is unevenly fenestrated by 1/1 vinyl-sash replacement windows that retain their wood surrounds and two entrances with replacement doors. The configuration of the main elevation suggests that the house is divided or was constructed in two sections: the northern section has a central passage flanked by two 1/1 windows while the southern section has a side-hall form. Due to the placement of the chimney, it appears that the northern section of the building was constructed first as a narrow, three-bay central-passage dwelling. An intensive-level survey including an interior investigation could further reveal the construction timeline of the house. A full-width front porch shelters the entrances on the main elevation. It sits on a concrete-block foundation and has a half-hipped roof of standing-seam metal, turned posts, and an unornamented balustrade. The porch appears to be a later addition.

A one-story wood-frame addition is attached to the rear (west) elevation of the house. It sits on a concrete foundation and has a front-gabled roof of standing-seam metal. The addition has an exterior-end chimney of stretcher-bond brick.

Secondary Resources

Machine Shed

The machine shed, constructed circa 1950, is one-story high and two bays wide. The wood-frame shed has open bays and a shed roof covered in corrugated metal.

Barn

The barn, constructed circa 1940, is two stories high and is constructed of concrete block. It has a gambrel roof covered in standing-seam metal. The gables are clad in wood vertical board siding. A one-story frame shed addition is attached to the east elevation of the barn and features open bays and a corrugated metal roof.

Non-historic resources

Non-historic resources consist of a one-story circa 1960 wood-frame garage and a circa 2000 one-story metal shed.

Mill Site

The initial archeology assessments revealed that no obvious surface evidence of the former mill structures remain, although silted-in raceways appear to be present both north and south of the stream. These races are well-defined on recent aerial photographs. The junction of the southern trailrace and Weldon Creek was mapped in 1873 to be immediately west of the bridge on Woodville Road. This area is now a wider pool within the stream bed. The mill site is northeast of the miller's house, north of the intersection of Woodville and Emerson Barrier Roads.

Historical Background

This single dwelling located at 8374 Woodville Road was most likely historically associated with the Shrinerea Mill. The mill, located northeast of the house on the North Branch of Linganore Creek, was constructed circa 1805 and was rebuilt circa 1870. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1926. According to tax assessment records, the house was constructed circa 1890; however, this appears to be the date of which the house was substantially improved. According to historic maps, a structure was located in this vicinity early as 1858.

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According to historian John McGrain's "Molinography of Maryland," the mill was constructed in 1805 by Peter Shriner on the North Fork of Linganore Creek, south of what is now Uniontown.1 A mill owned by "Pr. Shriner" is illustrated at this location on the 1808 Varle Map. The name of the mill was the Shrinerea Mill. Shriner, who was born in Germany in 1759, owned the mill along with his wife, Eva, until 1819. Shriner died in Frederick in 1821. According to John McGrain, subsequent owners include John P. Lawrence, Shriner's son-in-law, and Stephen D. Lawrence. The 1858 Bond map illustrates a Mrs. S.M. Lawrence owning property at the intersection of what is now Woodville and Emerson Barrier Roads. The map also shows that a merchant mill was located across the road from Mrs. Lawrence's property. McGrain states that after the Lawrence's ownership, Isaac Nicodemus Sr. purchased the mill, demolished it, and later rebuilt it. The Atlas of Frederick County from 1873 illustrates an I.C. Nicodemus owning the property adjacent to a merchant grist mill. At this time, a raceway appears on the map. In 1873, the Shrinerea Mill processed wheat, corn, oats, and rye and were also a source for hay and produce.2 After passing through several renters and owners, the mill was owned by B.T. Nicodemus as of 1880. B.T. Nicodemus, age 22, is listed as a miller in the 1880 census and lived on the property with his wife, Alice, age 21. B.T. Nicodemus also appears on the 1900 census as a miller. Nicodemus sold the mill to Levi Devilbiss in 1906. The 1910 census shows the mill as processing flour and feed.

In February 1926, under the ownership of Levi Devilbiss, the mill was destroyed by fire. The event was recounted in the Frederick Daily News that described the mill as being three stories and located along the road leading from Unionville to Mount Airy. The article also stated that "the flames communicated to the home of Mr. Devilbiss on the opposite side of the road, but it was saved by a bucket brigade.3 The mill had just been fitted with new machinery and was valued at \$10,000. Although Devilbiss claimed after the fire that he was unsure if he would rebuild, the mill appears to not have been rebuilt. In the 1930 census, Devilbiss is listed as a laborer performing odd jobs.

Mills in Frederick County

The large number of mills in Frederick County and Western Maryland as a whole were a direct result of the difficult and expensive nature of transporting grain to distant processing centers. Grain could be transported less expensively after being processed into flour, meal, or whiskey at local mills and distilleries. Consequently, Frederick and Washington Counties, located in the heart of the wheat belt, boasted three times as many mills as Baltimore in the early nineteenth century. By 1810, Frederick County housed over 100 mills and Washington County more than fifty. In addition, these mills operated at a much faster rate than the Baltimore mills and the annual value amounted to more than one-and-a-half million dollars. Milling reached its peak in the mid nineteenth century and began to decline due to improved transportation, the ascendance of steam-powered mills, and the competition with the large-scale farms of the Midwest. As a result, farmers in Frederick County turned to other types of agricultural production.5

Evaluation

The single dwelling at 8374 Woodville Road is not associated with the events and trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, thus disqualifying it for eligibility under Criterion A. It is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the house at 8374 is not eligible under Criterion B. The integrity of the house's design, materials, and feeling have been compromised due to the application of vinyl siding and the replacement of the original windows and doors. In addition, the house is not a significant example of a particular building type. Therefore, the single dwelling at 8474 Woodville Road is not eligible under Criterion C. It was not evaluated under Criterion D. Therefore, it has been determined that the single dwelling at 8374 Woodville Road is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. Works Cited

MARYLAN	D HISTO	DRICAL	TRUST	REVI	EW							
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Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
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NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

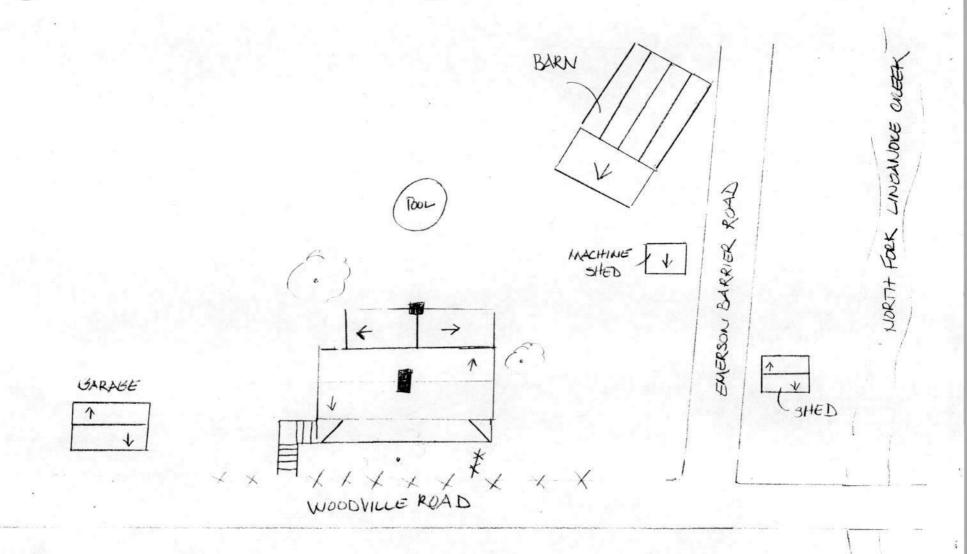
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8374 Woodville Road

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- 1. John McGrain, "Molinography of Maryland," Maryland Historical Society, 1977, Towson, Maryland, 1968.
- 2. D.J. Lake, C.E., Atlas of Frederick County (Philadelphia, 1873).
- 3. Frederick, Maryland, Daily News, "Fire Wrecks Mill and All Machinery," 8 February 1926.
- 4. Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds., Maryland, a History: 1632-1974 (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), 175.
- 5. Maureen Kavanaugh, City of Frederick Department of Planning, "Thematic Context History, Agriculture," http://www.cityoffrederick.com/departments/Planning/historicdistrict/thematic%20history/agriculture.pdf#search='milling%20frederick%20county%20maryland'

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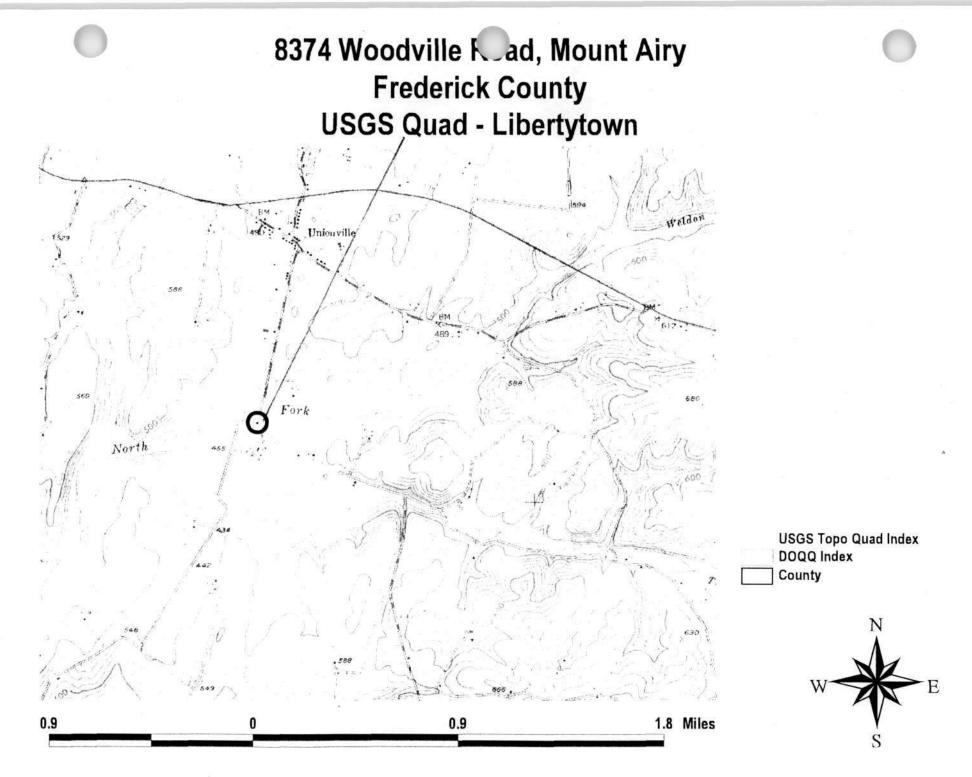
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APPROXIMATE
LOCATION OF
SHRINERED MILL

F-8-160





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8374 WOODVILLE ROAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

Sept. 2004

MD 3HPO

MAIN HOUSE, looking WEST

Photo 10F4



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8374 WOODVILLE KOAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MAD

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

Sept. 2006

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8374 WOODVILLE KOAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACENES, INC.

Sept. 2004

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Photo 4 OF 4